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Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

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I. Introduction

1. At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2001/28 of 26 July 2001 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

2. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 56/67 of 10 December 2001, the General Assembly requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

3. Information submitted by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations on their activities in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories is set out below.

II. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

4. According to the information provided by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, during the period under review a number of specialized agencies and organizations have continued to extend assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Special Committee. A number of organizations have extended or formulated such programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their respective contributions as executing agencies of projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the primary provider of assistance.

5. A number of assistance projects have continued to be funded by UNDP, in close collaboration with other agencies and organizations.

A. Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

6. Of the 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, those maintaining an active relationship with the subregional headquarters in Port-of-Spain are Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the United States Virgin Islands. More recently, indications of interest have been received from the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands with respect to participation in the activities of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). The Committee was established in 1975 as a permanent subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), to act as a coordinating body for whatever activities relating to development and cooperation may be agreed upon, and to serve as an advisory and consultative body to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in respect of Caribbean issues and circumstances. The secretariat of the Committee is the secretariat of ECLAC acting principally through the subregional office in Port-of-Spain. The four Non-Self-Governing Territories indicated as maintaining an active relationship with the Port-of-Spain subregional headquarters are associate members of the Committee.

7. In the compilation of information for the present report, ECLAC's Port-of-Spain subregional headquarters has sought to consult the authorities of the Territories that maintain an active relationship with it, in an effort to ensure the validity of all information provided. The limited response obtained merely served to confirm the continuing relevance of the economic and social issues cited in the relevant resolutions, with emphasis on the fact that those instruments had been drafted on the basis of inputs from the Territories themselves.

8. A perusal of the relevant resolutions leads to the identification of the major economic and social issues as, inter alia:

(a) The promotion of the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the populations concerned;

(b) The need to ensure that economic activity has no negative impact on the interests of the populations;

(c) The need to promote the stability, diversification and strengthening of the economies of

the Territories, taking into account the special circumstances relating to their geographical location, size and economic conditions, as well as their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation;

(d) The need for foreign economic investment to be undertaken in collaboration with the respective peoples and in accordance with their wishes, in order to promote their socio-economic development;

(e) The threat posed to the integrity and prosperity of the Territories by the damaging exploitation and plundering of marine and other natural resources;

(f) The need to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples over their natural resources is fully respected;

(g) The need for the administering Powers to ensure that no discriminatory working conditions prevail in the respective Territories and the need to promote a fair system of wages applicable to all the inhabitants without discrimination.

9. Over the years, the Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of CDCC have been among the most active elements of the Committee.

10. One of the major features of CDCC is its provision to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of access to the global forum that is the United Nations, as well as to its agencies and programmes, in which the Territories are able to promote and advance their developmental aspirations. Through this modality, the Territories are effectively integrated into the technical cooperation programmes of the United Nations system and of certain other intergovernmental organizations. In 1999, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat completed the implementation of the project, funded by the Government of the Netherlands to support ECLAC/CDCC associate member countries and other Caribbean non-independent countries in developing institutional linkages and accessing benefits from the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations. The project, which commenced in 1996, was successful in ensuring an increase in the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in meetings and other activities of the United Nations system.

11. In this regard, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat prepared two documents. The first considered aspects of the integration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories into the technical cooperation programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies, while the second provided an assessment of the participation of the Territories in the programmes and activities emanating from the programmes of action of the United Nations global conferences in the economic and social fields.

12. In the same vein, CDCC has been an ardent champion of the right of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as associate members of ECLAC, to participate as observers in world conferences in the economic and social spheres. With this kind of support, the Non-Self-Governing Territories have been very active participants in such forums as the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (1994), the World Summit for Social Development (1995), and the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995). The follow-up processes in connection with the implementation of the respective plans of action adopted at these global forums are also accessible to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

13. Over the years, the Port-of-Spain subregional headquarters, in the execution of its mandate, has mounted official missions to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat for the provision of advisory services and technical assistance, at the request of those Territories. Examples of the types of advice and assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories have included the preparation of post-disaster assessment reports following hurricanes (Anguilla); workshops on the methodology for conducting studies of the macroeconomic, social and environmental impacts of hurricanes and other natural disasters in the immediate post-disaster period (British Virgin Islands); the reformulation of a tourism sector plan in the wake of the volcanic eruption (Montserrat); and a review of the implications of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (Montserrat).

14. Information about other areas of support provided by the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat to the Non-Self-Governing Territories may be gleaned from its various publications, which have covered such themes as the

effects of sustained immigration in the Cayman Islands, the British Virgin Islands, St. Maarten and the United States Virgin Islands.

15. In the context of the responsibility of the Port-of-Spain subregional headquarters for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as associate members, are among the Caribbean small island developing States on whose behalf, with this subregional headquarters functioning as the technical secretariat, a joint work programme extrapolated from the Programme of Action is implemented by an inter-agency collaborative group comprising more than two dozen regional and wider international agencies, including those of the United Nations system. Within these arrangements, efforts are made to integrate social, economic and environmental components of action for the sustainable development of these Territories.

16. At the nineteenth session of CDCC, which convened at the Port-of-Spain subregional headquarters on 14 and 15 March 2002, it was recommended that the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat resume the initiative commenced in the 1990s to promote the increased participation of the associate members in the activities of the wider United Nations system.

17. In this context, the Director of the subregional headquarters gave assurances that the Non-Self-Governing Territories known as non-independent Caribbean countries within CDCC would continue to be functionally integrated within the ECLAC/CDCC work programme. The Director also outlined a number of activities and projects that had been carried out with the Territories in the areas of natural disasters and trade, among others. He pointed out ECLAC's intention to intensify its outreach towards the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, which have in recent times expressed an interest in becoming members of CDCC.

B. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

18. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), through research and analysis on the structural handicaps and issues of vulnerability faced by small island developing States, supports these countries in their efforts to gain increased recognition from the international community, in particular in the multilateral trading system and in the sphere of development financing. In this work, UNCTAD takes into consideration all small island developing States with a population of less than 5 million, including non-self-governing small island developing States, which generally face socio-economic and vulnerability problems that are similar in nature to those of independent small island developing States. The main limitation commonly faced in incorporating non-self-governing small island developing States in relevant cross-country analysis is the scarcity of statistical data from the dependent island Territories.

19. In its work, UNCTAD takes into consideration the fact that the economic experience of some non-self-governing small island developing States, which have highly specialized economic activities such as tourism and offshore financial services, may be of interest to many self-governing small island developing States. The advocacy of a special treatment of small island developing States in relevant international arenas, by casting light on the structural problems they face, can benefit non-self-governing small island developing States, which also need a differentiated treatment from the perspective of their eventual accession to independence.

C. United Nations Development Programme

20. UNDP has provided programming support to British Overseas Territories — Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat — in the context of their net contributor country status. In the face of limited country target for resource assignment from the core (TRAC) resources for programming, these countries have benefited indirectly from several Regional Activity Centre programmes. These include regional programmes pertaining to disaster management, tourism development, technical assistance on financial and economic issues, microenterprise development and building the capacity of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) secretariat. In addition, UNDP has supported the Territories in connection with specific country projects.

Anguilla

21. UNDP is providing programming support to Anguilla's Constitutional Reform Committee and for the restructuring of the Community Development Department. A low-input hydroponics project is nearing completion.

British Virgin Islands

22. There is currently no ongoing country project for the British Virgin Islands.

Montserrat

23. Following the volcanic activity in the mid-1990s, Montserrat was designated a country in special development circumstances. Support from the UNDP Barbados office and the OECS subregional office focuses on disaster mitigation and institutional strengthening. A project on disaster management and institutional strengthening in support of Montserrat's post-emergency resettlement programme, initiated in 1999, involves support for the Government of Montserrat through the placement of United Nations Volunteers in strategic physical and social infrastructure areas. At present, four international United Nations Volunteers are providing support in geographic information systems, architecture, occupational therapy with specific emphasis on support for the disabled and elderly, and psychology/community work. A fifth United Nations Volunteer will be joining as a civil engineer in April 2002. One Volunteer is fully funded by the Government of Japan, while the Department for International Development funds others. UNDP is also supporting the implementation of an integrated vulnerability assessment of the island. This assessment will provide guidance on disaster vulnerability for development planners and private sector initiatives over the next 25 years.

Cayman Islands

24. The Cayman Islands economy has grown during the 1990s as a result of rapid expansion in the tourism and financial services sectors, where real annual GDP growth averaged 5 per cent and per capita GDP reached $36,000 in 1999. However, since 1997 recurrent savings have declined. This led to increased borrowing by the Government to finance capital expenditure, which resulted in public debt of 9 per cent of GDP in 2000. Other development challenges included a shortage of skilled local labour, the need to sustain human development through economic diversity and environmental impacts associated with the rapid growth in tourism and real estate development. In the five-year cycle from 1997 to 2001, UNDP supported the Cayman Islands in building capacity to manage national development through education planning and management, socio-economic and demographic data collection for development planning, multidisciplinary training and the provision of technical advisory services.

St. Helena

25. The project on strengthening the capacity of the St. Helena Development and Economic Planning Department is aimed at assisting the Government of St. Helena by strengthening its capacity to plan and implement development projects for promoting long-term sustainable human development. Specifically, the Development and Economic Planning Department will be provided technical support so that it can enhance its ability to plan, manage and monitor development projects, particularly within the framework of the UNDP programme on the island. This will be accomplished through the training of office staff and through the production of the island's first national human development report, which the Development and Economic Planning Department and the Government at large can use as a framework for prioritizing national development efforts that are sponsored by the Government, public-private partnerships and international assistance.

- Executing agency: Development and Economic Planning Department
- Implementing agency: United Nations Office for Project Services
- Estimated start date: December 1997
- Estimated end date: 2002
- UNDP contribution: $227,000
- Total budget: $227,000

26. The goal of the project on tourism sector employment and private sector development is to generate long-term employment opportunities on St. Helena by stimulating the private sector through

development of the tourism industry. This will be achieved through a series of applied vocational training programmes in tourism-related services and small enterprise development. It will target recently unemployed persons and graduating students. It will also include people who are classified as community workers, unemployed or underemployed. As a part of the training, the participants will undertake small tourism-related projects that will improve the island's tourism product. In the long term, the project seeks to improve the marketability of St. Helena's tourism.

- Executing and implementing agency: Development and Economic Planning Department
- Estimated start date: November 1998
- Project end date: July 2001
- UNDP contribution: $557,600
- Total budget: $557,600

27. The purpose of the projection services and aid for the elderly and disabled, social development, social welfare and services is to minimize the institutionalization of elderly clients and to help them remain in their homes in the community. The project will focus on elderly persons who are care-dependent but who would otherwise be forced to move from their homes into sheltered accommodation. The project supports a survey of the homes in question, drawing up plans for the provision of aid services and carrying out installations as required.

- Executing and implementing agency: Development and Economic Planning Department
- Estimated start date: 1 March 2001
- Estimated end date: 31 December 2001
- UNDP contribution: $171,389
- Total budget: $171,389

Tokelau

28. The development assistance provided for Tokelau, a Territory of New Zealand consisting of three atolls with about 1,500 inhabitants, has focused on empowering the country's self-governing capabilities as it moves gradually towards free association with New Zealand. United Nations assistance was provided by UNDP and technical agencies such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, while bilateral aid has consistently been secured mainly from New Zealand. UNDP's governance and sustainable livelihood programmes are in direct line with the country's aim to develop national capacity in macrolevel management and decision-making infrastructure, as well as self-sufficiency in order to overcome the lack of resources resulting from such factors as reduced official development assistance from New Zealand. Its small size, remoteness from the mainstream of regional economic flows and geographical isolation continue to pose a challenge to the country in achieving its development goals. Vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental threats such as sea-level rise, coastal erosion and loss of biodiversity remain areas of concern to the country. The issue of the country's eligibility to become a signatory (and beneficiary) of the various international environmental conventions currently being addressed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (e.g., the Convention on Biological Diversity) remains a question of serious concern for the national authorities. GEF has indicated that Tokelau is not eligible for assistance under the various GEF trust funds since it is a Trust Territory of New Zealand and does not possess the legal authority to sign the international conventions on its own behalf. Given its vulnerability to hazardous environmental conditions, the Government of Tokelau has been advised to approach the GEF Chief Executive Officer to request consideration of its special circumstances and some access to the resources available or suggestions regarding other funding mechanisms. Some of the millennium development goals need attention, such as maternal health where mortality rates for women during childbirth remain relatively high. The joint mission of UNDP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to Tokelau in September 2000 sought to facilitate implementation arrangements for the integration of the Modern House project, outlined through consultation between Tokelau and New Zealand authorities, into the UNDP governance project. The joint mission also addressed the question of technical backstopping by UNESCO for arrangements for the energy component of the project, with an emphasis on solar energy as a backup to diesel power. Bilateral assistance has been provided by new Zealand and Australia in transport, financial reform, education and other general development areas. With the small number of actors involved in the assistance to Tokelau, UNDP and New Zealand established a project in 2000 to link and rationalize their respective programmes,

and to formulate a national sustainable development plan. A national plan is still in the planning pipeline, to be funded by official development assistance from New Zealand.

Turks and Caicos Islands

29. The Turks and Caicos Islands economy grew strongly in the 1990s because of expansion in the tourism and offshore financial services sectors. Total government revenue increased from $22.5 million in 1991 to $73.2 million in 2001. As a result, the Government was able to fund more than 50 per cent of its development expenditure. Unfortunately, the rapid growth exacerbated existing development challenges and also resulted in new ones, such as spatial disparity, increased illegal immigration, overcrowding, housing shortages, pressure on the school system and health services, water scarcity and pressure on the fragile natural environment. In addressing the situation, the Government developed a medium-term strategic planning framework aimed at promoting the diversification of the economy, protection of the environment, employment generation and more equitable growth for all the islands. Under the 1998-2002 country cooperation framework, UNDP is providing support in the areas of governance and capacity development, and in the development of small-scale enterprises for income and employment creation.

D. World Food Programme

East Timor

30. During 2001, the World Food Programme (WFP) continued to provide food assistance to the vulnerable population of East Timor under a variety of projects, such as vulnerable group and institutional feeding programmes. In addition, WFP used food as an incentive for rehabilitation and capacity-building activities through food-for-work, food-for-training, school-feeding and other projects.

31. Ongoing monitoring of the food security situation in East Timor indicates no evidence of food insecurity, except at very localized levels. WFP, government officials and partners agreed that food aid interventions were not an appropriate response for the future of East Timor. In view of this conclusion, WFP decided to gradually withdraw from all operations in East Timor, with a projected final departure date of 30 June 2002.

Western Sahara

32. Tens of thousands of Western Saharans have taken refuge in Algeria since 1975, settling in temporary camps in a desert area near Tindouf. WFP has helped the Government of Algeria to meet the basic nutritional needs of the refugees since 1986. Pending the achievement of a durable solution for the refugee problems, the specific objective of WFP activities is to sustain the lives of the refugee-camp population through the timely delivery of basic food commodities. WFP has been providing food aid to 155,000 refugees under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 6234, approved by the WFP Executive Board in May 2000. Women play an important role in food distribution and decision-making. In addition, they are direct recipients of the WFP food ration. Under this PRRO, WFP-supplied basic food commodities are distributed to the refugees by the Algerian Red Crescent Society, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), and international non-governmental organizations provide non-food items and supplementary food. ECHO has also established a three-month buffer stock facility to ensure availability of food at times when the WFP food pipeline is temporarily interrupted.

33. PRRO 6234, however, has received limited donor response, resulting in delivery delays and pipeline breakdowns. Consequently, there have been chronic imbalances in the refugees' monthly food intake. An estimated 95 per cent of the households in the camps have no independent means of meeting their food requirement or procuring fresh food. Malnutrition rates are high: it is estimated that 13 per cent of children under five are acutely malnourished and 5 per cent suffer from stunting. Anaemia afflicts about 44 per cent of children under five and more than 48 per cent of mothers.

34. Between March and July 2000 UNHCR conducted a preliminary registration exercise using the lists of eligible voters of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. The results show that there are 155,430 refugees in the camps who continue to require humanitarian assistance. This includes about 4,000 children and 2,380 women suffering from various degrees of malnutrition. As this

PRRO is due to end in August, WFP has prepared a new PRRO that will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in May 2002. Under this new operation, WFP will provide assistance to the 155,430 refugees and will also provide supplementary feeding programmes for 6,380 malnourished children and vulnerable women, in close cooperation with the Algerian Government, UNHCR, ECHO, bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and local camp authorities.

35. WFP directs its activities for Western Sahara from its Country Office in Algiers, with an international and national staff also monitoring activities from Tindouf. WFP does not operate within Western Sahara, but only within the sovereign territory of Algeria.

E. United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

36. The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention addresses the issues of drug control and money-laundering in some Non-Self-Governing Territories.

37. More particularly, since 1996 the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has been delivering technical assistance to Caribbean Non-Self-Governing Territories in the context of projects to implement the Barbados Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean.

38. In this context, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands received equipment and training to upgrade their forensic laboratory services for better prosecution and adjudication of drug offences. Further, customs administrations in Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands received training and equipment enabling them to join a Caribbean-wide clearance system for small vessels and light aircraft, aimed at improving interdiction capabilities in enforcing drug laws.

39. In the area of crime prevention, the Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML) of the Centre for International Crime Prevention has worked over the past year with Montserrat and Anguilla.

40. Moreover, GPML is currently finalizing a study of the feasibility of establishing a regional financial intelligence unit in OECS. Montserrat and Anguilla are members of this subgrouping and will be a part of the regional financial intelligence unit should it come into being. As a part of the study, the consultants assessed the legal framework for and operation of reporting authorities in both of these Territories.

41. While GPML has not undertaken work in the Cayman Islands or the British Virgin Islands, both of these Territories, as well as Anguilla and Montserrat, are members of the GPML Forum, which was established in 2000.

F. International Labour Organization

42. As regards the lists of international labour conventions declared applicable to the Territories under article 35 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Constitution, there have been no changes from those supplied with last year's report. As regards the list of the 17 remaining such Territories, the ILO can report principally on its activities in East Timor in support of preparation for independence.

43. Two ILO-backed technical cooperation projects are now fully functioning in East Timor, one on strengthening and improving labour relations and the other on the promotion of East Timorese employability through the development of a vocational training and employability system. Detailed information on both these projects can be obtained on-line through the ILO web site, at www.ilo.org. Chief technical advisers are installed in Dili, and tripartite project advisory committees and local counterparts are working within the agreed work plans. The newly appointed Secretary of State for Labour and Solidarity, Arsenio Paixao Bano, has been highly supportive of both projects, the aim of which is to create conditions for decent work in the new country and to help the East Timorese to install a regulatory framework conducive to job creation.

44. As reported in 2001, activities to date for the labour relations project have been aimed at the three principal stakeholders, namely, the Department of Labour and Social Services, the workers' organizations, now confederated into the Confederation of Timorese Trade Unions, and the employers' organizations. The Labour Code (based to a large extent on ILO technical assistance on four draft

regulations in 2000 and 2001) is scheduled for adoption on 1 May 2002, having been adopted, after tripartite consultations, by the Constituent Assembly. In particular, section 9 of the Labour Code, on fundamental principles, gives effect to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work by providing that workers and employers shall have the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining; forced labour is prohibited; child labour is not permitted except in certain circumstances; and discrimination in employment and occupation, in particular as regards equal remuneration between women and men for work of equal value, is prohibited.

45. It should be noted that the new Constitution contains strong provisions regarding workplace rights. Various generic ILO training materials, including modules on gender equality, have been identified as valid, with adaptation, for capacity-building in East Timor, and are consequently being translated into local languages and printed in large numbers for use in such activities. Regarding the project's objective of creating a system for the prevention and resolution of labour disputes, no detailed training on the new mechanisms can be provided until the new legal framework is in place. A summary of the Labour Code has been prepared and translated into local languages in preparation for a series of short workshops on the basic concepts included in the text, such as the importance of social dialogue for healthy labour relations. The ILO has also organized a number of capacity-building workshops for the employers' and workers' organizations.

46. The skills and employability project has centred its initial activities on identifying priority needs, as well as on the institutions already active and in a position to deliver appropriate vocational training. It is envisaged that the two projects will work closely together so that the synergies and enrichment of both can give added value to the ILO's presence in East Timor.

47. As stated in last year's report, some of the Territories continue to benefit from ILO technical and advisory services through the ILO Caribbean Multidisciplinary Team in Port-of-Spain, and participate in ILO-sponsored subregional meetings and seminars.

G. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

48. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continued to carry out its general work to assist the small island developing States following the 1999 Special Ministerial Conference on Agriculture in Small Island Developing States, which was held at FAO headquarters. FAO maintains a fisheries database and has also been active in organizing a number of seminars and workshops over the past 24 months in Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and New Caledonia.

49. In addition, FAO has been active in preparing for the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development. It has also continued its normative and operational work and its support for food security and safety, sustainable development, agriculture, the fisheries sector and the forestry sector.

H. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Tokelau

50. Tokelau joined UNESCO as an associate member at the thirty-first session of the General Conference, in October 2001, at the end of the last biennium. Tokelau has not yet participated in any programme activities.

51. However, prior to membership, Tokelau received extrabudgetary help from the UNESCO Office at Apia, as follows:

(a) In-service teacher training in all three of its schools, 1998-2000 (New Zealand official development assistance funding: $40,000).

(b) Participation in the Associated Schools Project network (ongoing project); participants from Tokelau attended 4 workshops (about $3,000).

(c) Capacity-building for power management (UNDP funding: $10,000, ongoing project).

Notes

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.